CONDENSED CLASSICS

THE AWAKENING OF HELENA RICHIE

By MRS. MARGARET DE LAND

Condensation by Miss Sara Ware Bassett

Margaretta Wade Campbell was born at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, Feb. 23, 1857. When only 16 she went to New York to study drawing and design and later taught them. In 1880 she married Lorin Deland, famous as sometime football strategist against the enemies of Harvard.

In 1886 appeared "The Old Garden," a collection of verse. It is a characteristic title; for many years Mrs. Deland has each winter grown in her own house in Boston great numbers of Dutch bulbs, which she sells at an annual function to her friends and the public, for the benefit of her favorite charities. As she does all the labor herself, it is a singularly personal form of good works.

Only two years later came "John Ward, Preacher," a book which won the author wide recognition. There have been many others between that and "The Awakening of Helena Richie" in 1906, including "Old Chester Tales" in 1898, in which she made famous her childhood home. "The Iron Woman" appeared in 1911.

IN 1906 Margaret Deland, after having written several other books, gave to the public the fruit of her maturer skill in "The Awakening of Helena Richie."

The story is simple.

Stripped of the charm of its setting, and the subtle delicacy of its treatment, we have a tale presenting few characters, and with no very extended scope for action.

The scene of the novel is the same small Pennsylvania town in which Mrs. Deland has placed two previous books: "Old Chester Tales" and "Doctor Lavendar."

At the opening of the story Mrs. Richie has come to Old Chester and taken up residence in the "Stuffed Animal House," so called because its former owner was a taxidermist. She is little known to the villagers, living an isolated existence, and shunning any intimacy with the townsfolk; nevertheless she is universally respected. There is, to be sure, an atmosphere of mystery enshrouding this beautiful stranger who is possessed of a culture and poise that place her a stratum above the simply bred inhabitants of the sleepy little settlement, but since she goes to church, is quiet and decorous, and gives herself no airs, she furnishes no cause for criticism.

Her only visitor is Mr. Lloyd Prior, known to Old Chester as her brother.

As the story proceeds, however, we are made aware that Prior is not her brother, but is a Philadelphia widower with one daughter whom he idolizes; and that he and Mrs. Richie have for thirteen years been living together awaiting the death of Frederic, Helena's husband, whose demise will leave them free to marry. Frederic has been a dissipated man who, when not himself, has been responsible for the death of the Richie baby; and he is now living a dissolute life in Paris. The tragedy of the baby's death has been the culminating factor in turning his wife's hatred and contempt for him into revulsion, and determining her to desert him and go to Prior. To her lover she gives all the affection which the loss of her child and the destruction of her hopes have turned back into her nature.

Prior, on the other hand, has loved her in the past, but now, after thirteen years of deferred happiness, his passion is burned out. He is tired of her. Alice, his daughter, is growing up, and he realizes the indiscretion of the entanglement; furthermore his business demands his time; it is less and less convenient to come to Old Chester; and he is no longer young. He is a selfish, sensual being, with the typical masculine distaste for everything that renders him uncomfortable either in mind or body. While he is willing, in an indolent sort of way, to continue his relation with Mrs. Richie; is even honorable enough to marry her if he must, it is obvious that he would gladly be rid of the whole affair.

But to Helena Richie this incident is not an "affair." It is her life. She loves Prior with a devotion engendered by her lonely, heart-starved existence, and she looks forward to the moment when Frederic's death shall release her from her present precarious position, and allow her to confront the world with a clear name. That an ultimate marriage between them will wipe out the blot on their past she does not question. In the meantime she can only possess her soul of patience, and make the best of her enforced seclusion. No one knows her secret. No one can know it. Therefore she feels quite secure—that is, as secure as is possible in the face of the ever-present danger of exposure.

Into this fevered life of hers three important characters project themselves: Doctor Lavendar, the minister of Old Chester; Dr. William King, the village physician; and David, an orphan child whom the rector has befriended, and for whom he is desirous of finding a home. Of all Mrs. Deland's creations none, perhaps, is more beloved than is Doctor Lavendar. Wise, benign, humorous; yet just at all times—a man who is never to be turned aside from a principle by idle sentimentality. Doctor King is not unlike him in this unflinching fealty to duty and to honor.

These two persons put their heads together to decide that since Mrs. Richie leads such a solitary life and is abundantly able, she is the one to take the homeless David. The conspirators proceed with extreme caution. The child is brought to Doctor Lavendar's house, and Mrs. Richie is given the opportunity to see him.

He is a quaint, winsome, appealing little fellow—a decided personality, and one of the most delightful and consistent child portraits in modern fiction. His greatest attraction lies in the fact that one can never be sure what he will say next. Once, when Doctor Lavendar is telling him a story he keeps his eyes fixed so intently on the man's face that the old gentleman is much flattered.

"Well, well, you are a great boy for stories, aren't you?" remarks the delighted minister.

"You've talked seven minutes," said David thoughtfully, "and you haven't moved your upper jaw once."

As can be imagined the child makes instant conquest of Mrs. Richie, who insists on fitting him out with tiny garments, and brings him in triumph to the "Stuffed Animal House."

Day by day the tie that binds her to David strengthens until we see this affection the dominant motif of her life. It even overshadows her love for Prior, although it is some time before she is conscious that it does so.

In the meanwhile, quite by chance, the security of her miniature world is shaken to its foundations. There lives in Old Chester a youth much Mrs. Richie's junior, Sam Wright, who has drifted into the habit of calling on her, and who falls in love with her. It is the blind worship of one who has never known passion, and in an attempt to break up the boy's infatuation his doting grandfather comes to Mrs. Richie, and half in irritation accuses her of not being a good woman. The shot is a random one, but the instant the charge is made the speaker realizes he has hit upon the truth Helena's anger at his gibes and sarcasm is like the whirlwind.

But the Lord was not in the wind.

It is Sam Wright's suicide that first brings home to her the gravity of defying social responsibility. What she has hitherto regarded as a scorn for convention she now sees to be a crime against humanity. All her being is rocked with self-reproach.

But the Lord was not in the earthquake.

It is not until Doctor King forces her to confess her guilt, and tells her she must give up David, that we reach the climax of the drama. Then all the wild mother instinct of the woman leaps into being. She is a lioness fighting for her young. She will give up Prior; in fact she does give him up. But she will not part with David. She begs; bribes, prays; but Willy King's conscience will not permit him to listen to her entreaties. She must send the child back to Doctor Lavendar, or he must acquaint the good minister with the entire story.

In an effort to forestall this action Mrs. Richie herself goes to the rectory and before she leaves it she looks into the face of her own soul and pronounces her doom.

"The whirlwind of anger had died out; the shock of responsibility had subsided; the hiss of those flames of shame had ceased. She was in the centre of all the tumults, where lies the quiet mind of God."

When Dr. Lavendar asks her if she thinks herself worthy to keep the child she humbly whispers: "No."

And after the fire, the still Small Voice.

At last the woman's conscience is aroused, her repentance is sincere, and we have the true "Awakening of Helena Richie."

How wisely Dr. Lavendar meets this crisis in the shattered life, allowing her to taste to the full the dregs of remorse and suffering; and yet how mercifully and gently he leads her upward toward hope and a desire for restitution constitute the remainder of the story.

The kind old man suggests that she make her future home in a distant city where her past will not follow her and where she may start anew, and he asks that on the morning of her departure she come to him for a package which he wishes her to take with her on her journey. The reader shares her shock of joyous surprise when David emerges from the corner of the stage-coach crying:

"I'm the package!"

"Dr. Lavendar took both her hands. . . . 'Helena,' he said, 'your Master came into the world as a little child. Receive him in your heart by faith, with thanksgiving.'"

So ends the novel.

To tear the skeleton of the plot from its exquisite setting is almost a sacrilege. It is like dragging the perfume from a flower. One must read the book to gain a true sense of its exceptional beauty and fineness.

It has been successfully dramatized and the title role ably and artistically portrayed by Margaret Anglin; there is also an "Anglin Edition" of the story attractively illustrated by pictures taken from the play.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN IN 1920" WINS

Washington and Tennessee Legislatures Ratify the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, Thus Giving the Necessary Thirty-Six States Out of Forty-Eight.

Victory Crowns Seventy Years of Persistent Struggle by Devoted Champions—Some Notable Features of the Long Fight for Equal Suffrage Through Amendment of National and State Constitutions—Some Names Made Immortal by the Contest.

Washington.—"Votes for women in 1920" wins. Washington and Tennessee have ratified the Susan B. Anthony amendment. This gives the 36 necessary states.

March 22 the legislatures of the states of Washington and Delaware met in special session, having been convened to pass upon the ratification of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution—so called because it is the same form in which she drafted it in 1875, as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

Woman suffragists expected prompt ratification by Washington, and hoped to win in Delaware after a fight.

When these two legislatures met the facts of the ratification situation were as follows:

Ratification necessary by the legislatures of three-fourths of the 48 states of the Union.

Amendment ratified by 34 states, beginning with Wisconsin, June 10, 1919, and ending with West Virginia, March 10, 1920. Ohio ratification before the Supreme court.

Amendment defeated by six states between September 2, 1919, and February 17, 1920, as follows, in the order named: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland.

Connecticut and Vermont have no regular session until 1921. Govs. Marcus H. Holcomb of Connecticut and Percival W. Clement of Vermont had refused to call special sessions.

Florida and Tennessee cannot vote in 1920 because of constitutional provision requiring election to intervene between submission of amendment and action on it.

Louisiana legislature was to meet in May; no hope of ratification.

North Carolina, scheduled to meet in special session in July. Gov. Thomas

Susan B. Anthony.

W. Bickett had declared his intention of asking for ratification.

Washington ratified as expected. Delaware and Louisiana voted "no." Governors of Connecticut, Florida and Vermont refused to call special sessions. The Ohio ratification was upheld by the United States Supreme court. Under this decision Tennessee called a special session.

It is 70 years since the organized movement for woman suffrage was begun in the United States.

In 1848 Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton called a woman suffrage convention at Seneca Falls, N. Y., which launched a "Declaration of Sentiments" and passed a resolution demanding equal suffrage.

These are two immortal names in American history. Lucretia Coffin Mott (1793-1880) was born in Nantucket, Mass., of Quaker parents. After teaching, she became "an acknowledged minister" of the Friends. She married James Mott, who worked with his wife against slavery.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) was born in Johnstown, N. Y. Her father was a justice of the state supreme court. She married in 1840 Henry B. Stanton, a journalist and antislavery speaker.

Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906) joined with Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in organizing the woman suffrage movement. She became in time the real leader of the movement; certainly she was its militant suffragist. Born in Adams, Mass., she came of Quaker stock and early devoted herself to "temperance" (the prohibition of those days) and to the abolition of slavery.

When Miss Anthony began talking in public of "woman's rights" she was derided and hissed by the men in her audiences as a "freak of nature." Undismayed, she carried the campaign to congress and to the states. During the Civil war she demanded that women be given equal rights with the newly enfranchised negroes. The answer she got was: "This is the negro's hour." For several years after the Civil war Miss Anthony endeavored to secure an interpretation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments which would allow women to vote. Finally, in 1872 at Rochester, N. Y., she tried to force an interpretation by voting at the polls. She was arrested and fined. She refused to pay the fine, but was not sent to jail.

In 1875 Miss Anthony drafted the amendment to the Constitution which has now been ratified. In 1878 the amendment was introduced in the senate by Senator Sargent of California. It was defeated in 1887 and thereafter was not even debated in congress until 1914.

During the years the constitutional amendment campaign was making no progress the women won many victories in the states. They secured full suffrage in Wyoming (1869), Colorado, Utah and Idaho (1894), Washington (1910), California (1911), Kansas, Arizona and Oregon (1912), Montana and Nevada (1914), New York (1917), Oklahoma, South Dakota and Michigan (1918). They won presidential suffrage in Illinois (1913), Nebraska, Rhode Island and North Dakota (1917), Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri and Tennessee (1919) and Kentucky (1920). Partial suffrage prevails in many of the states. In Illinois, for example, women vote for candidates for all offices not mentioned by the state constitution.

The National American Woman Suffrage association in 1912 opened headquarters in Washington and began an active campaign for the passage of the amendment. In 1916 it established branch headquarters there which were devoted entirely to the amendment campaign.

The National Woman's party, organized in 1910 by Alice Paul, established Washington headquarters in 1913 and introduced the militant into the campaign.

Alice Paul—the third Quakeress to immortalize herself—is the spectacular figure of the struggle. She is a practical politician and developed the deadliest card index on members of congress that practical politics has ever seen. Pretty soon she was serving notice through the White House pickets that the president was the "man higher up." The arrest of nearly 500 of these pickets and the imposition of jail sentences had no effect. Incidentally Miss Paul herself served seven terms in jail.

The amendment was beaten three times in the senate and once in the house before it was finally passed by the Sixty-sixth congress June 4, 1919, by the necessary two-thirds majority.

The resumption of woman suffrage work after the Civil war was marked by the organization in 1869 of two national organizations: National Woman Suffrage association, with Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony leaders and headquarters in New York; American Woman Suffrage association, with Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe and Lucy Stone leaders and headquarters in Boston. The line of division was this: The former wished to concentrate on the passage of a constitutional amendment; the latter was in favor of obtaining the suffrage through amendments to state constitutions. In 1890 the two organizations were united under the name of National American Woman Suffage Association, and work was pushed along both lines of endeavor. Mrs. Stanton was president until 1892. Miss Anthony served until 1900, resigning at the age of eighty. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was its head, 1900-1904. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, recently deceased and possibly best loved of all the leaders—a woman of transcendent gifts and eloquence—was president until 1915. Mrs. Catt was then again chosen. Mrs. Frank Leslie left a large legacy to Mrs. Catt to be used in the work.

The National association made arrangements at the St. Louis convention of 1919 to dissolve its organization and become the League of Women Voters. These arrangements became effective at the Chicago convention in February last.

A LOVE STORY IN JAPAN.

What would the American reader think, having been brought by the author to that place where the hero's voice becomes soft and the heroine blushes and lowers her eyes, to see a row of asterisks indicating a foot-note, which says: "At this point he asked her to marry him." That is what the Japanese have done in the love scene in "John Halifax, Gentleman," so that it might accord with their peculiar sense of delicacy.—World Outlook.

Court of Lions.

The Court of Lions is the most famous court of the Alhambra, in Spain. It takes its name from 12 white marble lions from whose mouths streams of water flowed into a central alabaster basin.

How Oysters Grow Shells.

Young oysters float on the surface of the water for a time, then sink and fasten themselves to the bottom. Thus attached, they extract lime from the water and deposit it as shell about their bodies.

DAIRY

DETAILS OF COST OF MILK

Department of Agriculture Has Been Collecting Facts and Figures for Several Years.

What does it cost to keep a cow for a year or to produce 100 pounds of market milk? To answer this question in terms of labor, feed, and other cost factors the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture has been collecting for several years facts and figures from various sections of the country. The results for northwestern Indiana, typical of many farms supplying the Chicago market, are now available in bulletin form. In collecting the information the department worked in co-operation with Purdue university.

To give permanent value to the figures, the investigators determined the cost of milk production chiefly in terms of feed, labor, and other important factors. Thus by applying current values to any of the items a dairyman, or anyone else interested, may compare his present costs with those published by the department. Practical farms owned or handled by resident farmers were used in the investigation.

Among the outstanding results are the following:

The unit requirements for keeping a cow one year were: Concentrates, 1.02 tons; dry roughage, 3.64 tons; hauling and grinding concentrates, $1.53; bedding, 0.36 tons; pasture, 1.36 acres; human labor, 164.5 hours; horse labor, 16.2 hours; overhead and other costs, $27.11. Credits other than milk: Manure, 6.8 tons; calves, 0.87 of one calf.

Feed and pasture comprised 57.6 per cent of the total cost of production; labor, 19.5 per cent; overhead and other cost, 22.9 per cent. The total cost was offset 22.3 per cent by calves and manure. A different percentage relationship would exist, however, if present prices for the various items were used.

The extent to which cows of high production save labor was shown

One Way of Lowering the Cost of Milk Production Is by Having Cows of Good Breeding and High Producers.

clearly by comparative figures for the 25 herds studied. The owner of one herd of cows averaging 9,200 pounds of milk annually had to feed and milk nine cows to obtain the same quantity of milk as that given 12 average cows in other herds.

The results mentioned, together with other details, are given more fully in the new publication department Bulletin 858, "Requirements and Cost of Producing Milk in Northwestern Indiana."

FLY PROTECTION FOR STOCK

Destroy Larvae or Maggots, Remove Breeding Places and Use Fish Oil Repellent.

There are three ways in which animals may be protected from flies. One is by destroying the larvae or maggots from which the flies develop; another is to keep the stable or barn dark and cool, as flies do not usually bother the animals under those conditions, and the other way is to apply an oil or spray to the animal which acts as a repellent. The breeding places for the flies are the decaying straw and manure piles, where the flies live over the winter and where they propagate during warm weather. The minimum amount of these around the barns will help to minimize the number of flies. An oil preparation which can be used as a repellent on the animals can be made as follows: One gallon of fish oil, two ounces of oil of pine tar, two ounces of oil of pennyroyal, one-half pint of kerosene.

MOTORTRUCK AIDS DAIRYMEN

Vehicle Cheapens Cost of Haul, Speeds Up the Delivery and Saves Valuable Time.

Dairymen everywhere have found the motortruck a great help in delivering their products to their patrons. It cheapens the haul, speeds up the delivery, and saves much valuable time and labor. It also insures the delivery of the dairy products in much better condition which will insure better prices and better satisfied customers. The only wonder is that more dairymen have not purchased motortrucks.

Know Cow's Profitableness.

Test your cows and know whether they are eating up your profits as well as your feed.